

THE London Journal

SATURDAY, February 24. 1721.

To the Author of the LONDON JOURNAL.

SIR,

HAVING already shewn that
Natal Trade and Power
cannot subsist but in free
Countries alone, I will now
show, that the same is true
of domestic Arts and Sci-
ences; and that both these
and Population, which is
their constant Concomitant,
and their chief Cause, as well
as their certain Effect, are
born of Liberty, and nurs'd,
nourish'd, encouraged and
enrich'd by Liberty alone.

Men will not spontaneously toil and labour but for their
own Advantage, for their Pleasure or their Profit, and to ob-
tain something which they want or desire, and which, for the
most part, is not to be obtain'd but by Force or Consent. Force
is often dangerous; and when employ'd to acquire what is not
ours, it is always unjust; and therefore Men, to procure from
others what they had not before, must gain their Consent,
which is not to be gain'd but by giving them in lieu of the
Thing desired, something which they want and value more than
what they part with. This is what we call Trade, which is
the Exchange of one Commodity for another, or for that
which purchases all Commodities, Silver and Gold.

Men, in their first State, content themselves with the spo-
ntaneous Productions of Nature, the Fruits of the Field, and the
Liquid Stream, and such occasional Supplies as they now and
then receive from the Destruction of other Animals. But when
these Supplies become insufficient to support their Numbers;
their next Resource is to open the Bosom of the Earth, and by
proper Application and Culture, to extract her hidden Stores.
And thus arise Invention and Plowing. And as Hun-
dred Men thus employ'd, can fetch from the Bowels of our
common Mother, Food and Subsistence enough for Ten Times
their own Number, and one Tenth part more may possibly be
able to supply all the Instruments of Husbandry, and whatever
is barely necessary to support their Husbandmen; so that all the
rest of the People must rob or starve, unless either the Pro-
prietors of the Land will give them the Product of their Estates
for nothing, or they can find something wherewithal to pur-
chase it.

Now in Countries where no other Arts are in use, but only
Husbandry and the Professions necessary to it, and to support
those who are employ'd about it, all the other Inhabitants
have no Means of purchasing Food and Raiment, but by fil-
ling their Persons, and becoming use Slaves and Vassals to
their Priests, Lords, or other Proprietors of the Land; and
are oblig'd, for necessary Subsistence, to follow them in their
wild Wars, and their perpetual and furious Quarrels, and to
become the idle Instruments of their Ambition and Pride.
Great Men will rather see their Estates run Fences and
Chaffs, for the Support of wild Beasts, and for their own Plea-
sure in hunting them, than use Farms, Gardens, and fruitful
Fields, if they can get nothing from the Productions of
them.

This is the former Condition of Mankind, in most of the
wild Regions of the East; this was their Condition in all the
Gothick Dominions; and this is the Condition of Poland
and of the Highlands of Scotland; where a few have Liber-
ty, and all the rest are Slaves. And nothing can free Mankind

from this abject and forlorn Condition, but the Invention of
Arts and Sciences; that is, the finding out of more Materials
and Expedients to make Life easy and pleasant; and the indu-
cing People to believe, what they will readily believe, that o-
ther Things are necessary to their Happiness, besides those
which Nature has made necessary. Thus the Luxury of the
Rich becomes the Bread of the Poor.

As soon as Men are freed from the Importunities of Hunger
and Cold; the Thoughts and Desire of Convenience, Pleasure,
Ornament and Politeness, do presently succeed: And then fol-
low after, in very quick Progress; Emulation, Ambition,
Profusion, and the Love of Power: And all these, under proper
Regulations, contribute to the Happiness, Wealth and Security
of Societies. It is natural to Men and Societies, to be setting
their Wits and their Hands to work, to find out all Means to
satisfy their Wants and Desires, and to enable them to live in
Credit and Comfort, and so make suitable Provision that their
Posterity may live so after them.

Necessity is the Mother of Invention, and so is the Opinion
of Necessity. Whilst Things are in their own Nature necessary
to us, or, from Custom and Fancy, made necessary; we will
be turning every Thought, and trying every Method, how to
come at them; and where they cannot be got by Violence and
Rapine, recourse will be had to Invention and Industry. And
here is the Source of Arts and Sciences; which alone can sup-
port Multitudes of People, who will never be wanting to the
Means which bring them Support.

Wherever there is Employment for People, there will be Peo-
ple; and People, in most Countries, are forced, for want of
other Employment, to cut the Throats of one another; or of their
Neighbours; and to ramble after their Famine in all their mad
Conquests, ridiculous Contentions, and other mischievous
Maggots; and all to get, with great Labour, Hazard, and af-
ter with great Hunger and Slaughtering, a poor precarious and
momentary Subsistence.

And therefore whatever State gives more Encouragement to
its Subjects, than the neighbouring States do, and finds them
more Work, and gives them greater Rewards for that Work;
and by all these laudable Ways makes human Condition easier
than it is elsewhere, and secures Life and Property better; that
State will draw the Inhabitants from the neighbouring Coun-
tries to it; and when they are there, they will, by being
richer and safer, multiply faster. Men will naturally fly from
Danger to Security, from Poverty to Plenty, and from a Life
of Misery to a Life of Felicity.

And as there will be always Industry wherever there is Pro-
tection; so wherever there is Industry and Labour, there will
be the Silver, the Gold, the Jewels, the Power and the Em-
pire. It does not import who they are that have conquered,
or inhabit the Countries where Silver and Gold are Natives,
or who they are that sell for them in the Mine, since they
will be the Possessors of the Coins, who can purchase it after-
wards with the Goods and Manufactures which the Proprie-
tors of the Mine and their People want. One Artificer in
England, or Holland, can make Manufacture enough in a
Week to buy as much Silver and Gold as the Miner, as a La-
bourer there can dig and prepare in a Month, or perhaps two;
and all the while that Spain and Portugal keep their Inha-
bitants, or rather slaves, they keep their People by finding
them away to dig in the Mines, and so, by making the Ma-
nufactures they want, and the Instruments they use, multiply
fast. By this Means every Man they find one of their Coun-
try in a Nation, because the Errors and Follies of their
Labour grow in English Rival Nations; whereas every Man we

find

lead to our Plantations adds to the Number of our Inhabitants here at Home, by maintaining so many of them, employ'd in so many Manufactures which they take off there; besides so many Artificers in Shipping, and all the numerous Traders and Agents concern'd in managing and vending the Produce of the Plantations, when 'tis brought hither, and in bringing it hither: So that the English Planters in America, besides maintaining themselves and ten times as many Negroes, maintain likewise great Numbers of their Countrymen in England.

Such are the Blessings of Liberty, and such is the Difference which it makes between Country and Country. The Spanish Nation lost much more by the Loss of their Liberties, followed with the Expulsion of the Moors; than ever they got by the Gold and Silver Mountains of Mexico and Peru, or could get by all the Mines of Gold, Silver, and Diamonds upon Earth.

Where there is Liberty, there are Encouragements to Labour, because People labour for themselves, and so one can take from them the Acquisitions they make by their Labour: There will be the greatest Numbers of People, because they find Employment and Protection; there will be the greatest Stocks, because most is to be got, and easiest to be got, and safest when it is got; and those Stocks will be always increasing by a new Attention of Money acquir'd elsewhere, where there is no Security of enjoying it; there People will be able to work cheapest, because less Taxes will be put upon their Work, and upon the Necessaries which must support them whilst they are about it: There People will dare to own their being rich; there will be most People bred up to Trade, and Trade and Traders will be most respected; and there the Interest of Money will be lower, and the Security of possessing it greater than it ever can be in Tyrannical Governments, where Life and Property, and all Things must depend upon the Humour of a Prince, the Caprice of a Minister, or the Demands of a Harlot. Under those Governments few People can have Money, and they that have must lock it up, or bury it to keep it, and dare not engage in large Designs, when the Advantages may be reap'd by their rapacious Governments, or given up by them in a senseless and wicked Treaty; besides, such Governments condemn Trade and Artificers, and only Men of the Sword, who have an interest incompatible with Trade, are encourag'd by them.

For these Reasons Trade cannot be carried on so cheap as in free Countries, and whoever supplies the Commodity cheapest will command the Market. In free Countries Men bring out their Money for their Use, Pleasure, and Profit, and think of all Ways to employ it for their Interest and Advantage. New Projects are every Day invented, new Trades search'd after, new Manufactures set up; and when Traders have nothing to fear but from those whom they trust, Credit will run high, and they will venture in Trade for many times as much as they are worth: But in Arbitrary Countries, Men in Trade are every Moment liable to be undone, without the Gait of Sea or Wind, without the Folly or Treachery of their Correspondents, or their own want of Care or Industry; their Wealth shall be their Snare, and their Abilities, Vigilance, and their Success shall either be their undoing, or nothing to their Advantage: Nor can they trust any one else, or any one else them, when Payment and Performance must depend upon the Honesty and Wisdom of those who often have none.

Ignorance of Arts and Sciences, and of every Thing that is good, and Poverty, Misery, and Debauchery are found for the most part all together, and are all certainly produced by Tyranny: In all the great Empires of Morocco, Abyssinia, Persia, and India, there is not amongst the Nations such a thing as a tolerable Architect, nor one good Building, unless we except a Palace built by a Portuguese for the Abyssinian Emperor, and perhaps there may be in all these vast Continents a few more good Houses built by Europeans. The Ethiopians have scarce such a Thing as an Architect amongst them; their only Weavers are the Jews, who are likewise their Smiths, whose highest Employment is Iron is to make Heads for their Spears; and for Artists of their own, their wretched Trumpeters and Horn winders seem to be the highest; and when the Jesuits built a few Churches and Chapels in this Country, the whole Nation were alarm'd, taking them for so many Castles and Fortresses. The rest of their Condition is of a piece; they are abjectly miserable, in spite of their Gold, which in many Places is luxuriant, and yields them Crops a Year or Of such (small Effect are the Gifts of God to the Greedy, when the Breath of a Tyrant can blast them).

In Persia, the Carpenters and Joiners have but four Tools for all their Work, and we may guess what sort of Work they make; they have a Hammer, a Saw, and a Chisel, and our sort of Plaster brought thither not long since by a Frenchman. As to Painting they have none, nor any Paper but coarse brown Stuff, which cannot be call'd without break-

ing in Pieces. In Painting they go not beyond Birds and Flowers, and are utterly ignorant of Figures and History.

Egypt was once the Mother of Arts and Sciences, and from thence Greece had them. Her Egypt being in Liberty, lost with them all Politicks, as all Nations do; and the Pyramids were built by the first Egyptian Tyrant, with the Knowledge of Art was lost in Barbarism, and when the Country was discovered, all they ever had been told. Nor could all the Power of the Ottoman Empire build such in the Place now, though the Turks were not Slaves in the Sciences, as they are. "Till the Time of Alexander," says Herodotus, the Egyptians report, that Liberty flourish'd, and the Laws were the highest Power. "Then he tells us, that Croesus the Son of that King falling in to all Opprobrium and Tyranny, employ'd a thousand thousand of his People in drawing of Stone: Diodorus Siculus says, Three Hundred and Sixty thousand were employ'd in this inhuman Drudgery—and thus he began a Pyramid. The Egyptians grew afterwards in Ignorance, Barbarism and Vice, and almost any Body that invaded them, maltreated them; and when they were defeated, the Free Greeks defeated them, a Band of them being generally entertain'd for that End, by the Egyptian Kings. It is true, One or Two of the Ptolemies, particularly the First, attempted to revive Arts and Learning amongst them; but the Attempt came to nothing: They were Slaves, incapable either of talking or producing Embellishments and Excellencies of Liberty, of which they had been long deprived; and therefore the Greek Artists and Professors in Egypt had the Glory of every Improvement to themselves, as indeed they were the Authors of all. The Romans afterwards left there many Monuments of their Grandeur and Politicks. But their Free Government ending; as Tyranny succeeded; so did Barbarity, all over the Empire, and no where more than in Egypt, which is at this Day the prey of robbing and thieving Arabs, and of oppressive and detestable Turks.

I shall here subjoin a summary Account given us, by that great and judicious Traveller Monsieur Tavernier, concerning the Condition of the Three great Eastern Empires, best known to us. It is in his last Chapter of the History of the Great Mogul.

There is, says he, almost no Person secure from the Violence of the Governours, Timariots, and Farmers of the Royal Rents; nor can the Princes, though they were dispos'd, hinder these Violences, nor prevent the Tyranny of their Servants over their People, which should be the chief Employment of a King. This Tyranny is often so excessive, that it leaves to the Peasant and Tradesman, neither Food nor Raiment, but robs them of the common Necessaries of Life, and they live in Misery, and die with Hunger: They either beget no Children, or if they do, they let them perish in their Infancy, for want of Food: Sometimes they desert their Huts and Land, to become Lacquies to the Soldiers, or fly to Neighbouring Nations; (where their Condition is not much better.) In short, the Land is not till'd but by force, and therefore wretchedly till'd, and great Part of it lies waste and is lost: There is no Body to clear the Ditches and Water Courses; no Body to build Houses, or to repair those that are ruinous. The Timariot will not improve the Ground for his Successor, not knowing how soon he may come; nor will the Peasant work for a Tyrant, and starve whilst he does it: And neither Timariot nor Peasant will labour for Bread which others are to eat. So the Peasant is left to starve, and the Land to become a Desert.

Hence it is, that we see these vast States in Asia run, and running to wretched Ruin: Most of their Towns are rais'd with Dirt and Earth; and you see nothing but ruinous Towns, and deserted Villages: And hence it is, that those celebrated Regions of Mesopotamia, Anatolia and Palestine, with those admirable Plains of Antioch, and so many other Countries, anciently so well manur'd, so fertile and so full of People, are all at present half desarted, abandon'd and wastel'd, or become pestilential and uninhabitable Rogs. Egypt is in the like Condition; and within these forty Years, above the tenth Part of its bottomable Soil, is lost by Poverty and want of Hands to fence the Channels of the Nile, and manure the Soil which covers their Fields.

From the same Cause Arts languish and decay in these Countries: For with what Heart can an Artisan labour, and study for greater Benefits, who has no Image of his own Work, and must pay him for it, or for Gratitude who will not let him be his own Master, nor have any Property of Labour, but must not only without all hope of Wealth, Office or Lands, but must avoid being thought rich, he must live poor? He must never see a good Man, nor a good Cause, and must never expect to be worth his own Labour. Nor is it enough if he should escape the Tyranny of a single Man, oppress'd by the great Tyrant, and the Artists, the Lacquies of the Tyrant, and

Indeed the Knowledge and Beauty of Arts had been lost in those Countries long since, were it not that the Kings and Grandees give Wages to certain Handicraftsmen, who work in their Houses, and to escape the Whips, do their best: Besides the rich Merchants, who share their Gains with Men in Power, to be provided by them, do give these Handicraftsmen a little more Pay, and but a little. We must not therefore think upon seeing rich Eastern Streets here, that the Workman there is in any Condition or Effort: He works not for himself, and only Necessity and the Cudgel makes him work; and let him work how he will, he is doom'd to live miserable, to cloath himself meanly, and to eat poorly.

Traffic also in those Countries, is faint and decaying: For how many are there that care to take much Pains, to make dangerous Voyages and take long Journeys, to be constantly running up and down; to write much, to live in perpetual Anxiety and Care, and to expose all Hazards and Changes; and all for a precarious Gain, which is at the Mercy of the next greedy Government?

This whole Chapter of *Tavernier* deserves every Man's reading: I have only room to add Part of another Paragraph. Talking of the Turkish Empire, We have *Tasari'd*, says he, thro' almost all the Parts of it; we have seen how wofully it is ruined and despoiled; and how in the Capital City, the Raising of Five or Six Thousand Men, requires Three whole Months: And we know what a Fall it must have had before now, had it not been for the Supplies of Christian Slaves and Captives brought thither every Year, from all Parts. Without doubt if the same sort of Government continue, that State will destroy itself: It is at this Day maintain'd by its own Weakness, and must at last fall by it. The Governments are frequently chang'd to make room for new Oppressors; but neither has any one Government, or one Subject in the whole Empire, a Penny that he can call his own, so maintain the least Fidelity; nor, if he had Money, are there any Men to be had in these wide desolate Provinces: A blessed Expedient this, to make a State subsist! An Expedient much like that of a *Straw* of *Pegu*, who, to prevent Sedition, commanded that no Land should be till'd for some Years together; and having thus destroyed half the Kingdom with Hunger, he turned it into Fertility: Which Method, however, did not answer his End, nor prevent Divisions in that State, which was reduced to low, that a handful of Chinese Fugitives were like to have taken and mastered the Capital City. *Am.*

Thus far *Tavernier*. *Sir Paul Ricaut* tells us, that it is a reigning Maxim in the Turkish Policy, to lay a great part of their Empire waste. — A Maxim which they need take no Pains to practise; since without destroying deliberately their People and Provinces, which yet they do; the dreadful Spirit of their Government creates Desolation fast enough in all Consequence.

The whole City of *Dehli*, the Capital of *India*, is oblig'd to follow the Great Mogal their Emperor, when he takes a Journey, their whole Dependence being upon the Court and the Soldiers; for they cannot support themselves, nor is the Country round them, which is either waste, or its Inhabitants starving, able to support them. So that the Citizens of this mighty Metropolis, are only the wretched Suters to a Camp; and they are forced to leave their Houses empty, and stroll after their Monarch, wherever he is graciously dispos'd to take a Jaunt; and are absent sometimes from home a Year and half together.

The Jesuit, *Nicholas Pimenta*, who was in *Pegu*, about an Hundred and Twenty Years ago, gives this account of it: The last King, says he, was a Mighty King, and could bring into the Field a million and Sixty Thousand Men, taking one out of Ten: But his Son had, by his Wars, his Operations, his Murders and other Cruelties, made such quick dispatch of his Subjects, that all that were left did not exceed Seven Thousand, including Men, Women and Children. What an affecting Sufferance is here of the Populace of *India*!

It is not unlikely that some of these Fatal Wars were made by their inhuman Princes, for White Elephants; and that he either made or provok'd Invasions upon them, as I have intimated in another Paper: And I shall here add something to make this Conjecture still more probable. *Mr. Ralph Fitch*, a Merchant of London, was at *Pegu* Thirteen or Fourteen Years before *Alexander*, in the Reign of the above Pattern King, and he says, "Such is the Effort that this King had for an Elephant of this Colour, that, amongst his other Titles, he is call'd King of the White Elephant: A Title, which to him, seems as holy as any of the rest. And that so when Princes heard about him may was this Glorious Title, therefore some of them will keep a White Elephant, tho' Nature gave it them; but such little to him, as an Army shall destroy, for rather than not have it, he will make War on it."

He says, that the Houses of these Countries are splendidly

Gilt, and so are the Silver Vessels one of which they use five. When they go to the River to be washed, which they do every Day, Six or Seven Men bear up a Clump of Cloth of Gold or silk over them; and so many more march with Drums and Musical Instruments before them; and when they come out of the Water, their Feet were washed in great Silver Basins by Persons of Quality, whose Office it is thus to serve them. *Tavernier* says, the Great Mogal allows Six Pounds, (and sometimes very large sums) to every Elephant, with proper Attendance, say, Two Men are employ'd in the filthy Mound, to stand one on each side, to fan them.

I only mention this to show how much more Care these Tyrants take of their Beasts, than of their People: And it is no true of all Arbitrary Princes; their Stable of Horses are dearer to them than their People, and live infinitely longer.

This is almost universally true, wherever there are such. Nay, they value their Dogs more than they do the Lives of Men. When the Grand Seigneur goes a Hunting, a great Number of Peasants must enclose the Ground for several Leagues round, and keep in the Game; and this they must often do for many Days together, sometimes in Ice and Snow, with hungry Bells. By which means their Work is neglected, their Grounds destroy'd, and they themselves are many times kill'd in the Sport, or starved in attending it, and it often happens that Forty or Fifty of his own Followers perish in a Day. *Sultan Mahomet's* grand Falconer had once the Honesty and Boldness to report to his Master all this Destruction and Carnage which attended his father's Passion for Hunting; but all the answer which he received from this Father of the Faithful, was, By all means take Care of the Dogs, let them have Cloathing and other Accommodations.

The King of *Bagdat*, (the Capital of the ancient *Babylonia*) having bought some Kerfys of *Mr. Jenkins*, an English Merchant, sent his Officers to the shops in the City to get Money to pay for them, and if they had no Money, to take what Wares they had; and this he did upon every occasion, besides Taxing them the Tenth Penny for every thing bought and sold. He likewise rais'd and sunk the Value of the current Coin as was most to his Advantage, once every Month, and sometimes twice, to the Destruction of Trade and People: That Country is since conquered by the Persian Emperor, without having its Condition mended.

This Paper upon Arts and Population grows too long; I shall therefore reserve to another what I have to say further upon this Subject.

I am, SIR,

Your Humble Servant,

CATO.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

OUR last Advices from *Avignon* are of the 15th Inst. N. S. which tell us, that there still died of the Plague in that Place about Ten People one Day with another, besides several who died in private Houses, and were buried in their Gardens, and the Number of the Whole that had perished by the Distemper in that Town was reckon'd at about Five Thousand. — They write from *Marseilles* that there never were so many Marriages in that Town, as has been in the late Carnival, and that Luxury, &c. had never been more in Fashion; which by the way shews how little their late Plague has reform'd their Manners: And from *Paris* we hear, that the *India Company* were fitting out Ships for America, some of which were to go against the Pyrates. A War with the Turks seems daily more and more to be apprehended, and the Disputes between the Poles and Russians appear equally to threaten the Tranquillity of Europe. By all our Accounts the Plague decreases in every other Place but at *Avignon*; and as in there much more favourable than it has been, his hoped the Summer Season will not be able to bring back again the Contagium; as was the Case after the Check was put to the Distemper by the Cold of the former Winters.

LONDON.

THE Managers of the last State Lottery are conjoin'd for the next, in which the Three following Gentlemen are named, viz. *William Lowndes*, junior, Esq. *Thomas Layton*, Esq. and *John Gage*, Esq.

On Sunday last his Majesty was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Dr. Richard Manningham*, Son to the Lord Bishop of *Chichester*.

We hear, that *Samuel Hill*, of the Inner Temple, Esq. Member of Parliament for the City of *Lincoln*, will shortly be married to the Honorable Mrs. *Stanhope*, Daughter of the Earl of *Chesham*, a Fortune of Ten Thousand Pounds.

On

On Monday Morning his Royal Highness rode on Horseback in Hyde-Park with a numerous Retinue. About the same Time two young Noblemen, having dress'd themselves in the Habit of running Footmen, ran a Race there for their Health and Diversion. The same Day in the Afternoon his Majesty and his Royal Highnesses walked round St. James's Park, being attended by a great Company of Nobility and Gentry.

On the 5th Instant the Hessian Brigadier, Capr. Marshall, from Carolina, was lost on the Rocks of Scilly, but all the Men saved.

A few days ago a little Boy the French Players in the Hay-Market had hired for six Pence a Day, to run about for them, being on the Roof of the Stage, tumbled headlong to the Bottom, and died upon the Spot, some of his Limbs being broke by the Fall. He was buried at the Charge of the Proprietors of the House, his Relations not being able to do it.

On the 5th of March next, there will be a General Quarterly Court of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, at the New Buildings adjoining the Banqueting-House at White-Hall.

We hear the Reverend Mr. Edmond Day is made one of the Masters of Merchant-Tailors School, and is likely to obtain the Rectory of Creed Church.

On Tuesday the 6th of March next, the Trustees for Sale of the Forfeited Estates of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company, will expose to Sale at their Office in the South-Sea House, the Stock of the Brew-House of Mr. Ambrose Page, at Now in Middlesex, and the Debts in the Hands of several Customers.

We hear, that in the Bill now depending in Parliament, to enable the South-Sea Company to dispose of the effects in their Hands by way of Lottery or Subscription, in order to pay the Debts of the said Company, there is a Clause for Enlarging the Time for Paying Five Pounds per Cent. to that Company, by such Borrowers as have neglected to pay the same before the 15th Day of December last.

The Transfer Books for Bank Stock will be shut from Tuesday the 6th of March next, until Friday the 9th of April next.

They are Calling of Mortars for the Service of the East-India Company in India.

On Tuesday next will be Sold by the Trustees for Sale of the Forfeited Estates of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company at their Office in the South-Sea House, Sixty Seven Bales of Silk belonging to Edward Gibson, Esq; one of the late Directors.

Mr. How is made a Land-Waiter in the Port of London, in the room of Mr. ———— discharged for Neglect of Duty.

We hear that a Clause being offered to the House for prolonging for one Year all Prosecutions in Law and Equity, relating to Contracts, the same was rejected; however, much much to the Comfort of many distressed Families, we have the Pleasure to assure them, that a Clause is like to be added to the South-Sea Bill, to prevent any Special Bail being insisted on, upon any Contract, for a Year to come.

The Bill for better Suppression of Pirates enacts, That any Person or Persons who shall be convicted of corresponding with the Pirates in hiring out any ships relating to such an Account, shall be deemed as Pirates: That the Seamen belonging to any ship fired out against them, or to any Merchant Ship who shall lose a Limb, or be wounded in fighting against them, shall be provided for, as if they were actually in the Service of the Crown; and that the King's Ships employed against them shall neither Trade nor carry any Merchandise except Plate or Jewels.

Our Purchasing Letters make mention, that the Care of Malvery has given Orders for printing the Old and New Testament in the Russian Language: The Edition is to be made at Amsterdam, and a fair Side left against every Page for Theological Remarks, to be therein inserted by such Divines as shall be appointed for that Purpose. Each Family is to buy one of these Bibles, and some are to be sold at a moderate Price for the use of the Poor. ———— Would every Prince follow so laudable an Example, and give their Subjects a Right to think for themselves in religious Matters, the Romish Communion would be greatly lessened, by there being but few left to believe the absurd Doctrine of Transubstantiation.

On Friday the 14th Inst. one Harris was taken up for robbing on the Highway, and committed to the Marshalls, in order to his being tried at the next Assizes at Oxford, the Robbery having been committed in the County of Barry.

The Ship in the River that was by Charles Perry, who have sailed the 14th Instant, with my Lord Portland's Baggage, is not yet fallen down, though it is expected she will this Week, and that his Lordship will in a little time leave the Town.

The Body of Shaw, which was hung up in Chains at Pancras, hath been taken down since our last, on the no small Satisfaction of the Farmers thereabouts, who greatly suffered by the Prodigious Mob which used to throng over their Ground to visit him; but it is thought his Place will soon be supply'd by an Assumption of his now in Newgate, that his last was concerned with him in the Murder of Mr. Potts.

We hear that a Lawyer, instead of turning over Coke upon Littleton, very lately try'd his Fortune at a Faro Table, where he lost Forty Pounds; and as it was likely to be some time before his Feet would bring him in the Sum, he was greatly chagrined about it, inasmuch that he resolv'd to be revenged, and accordingly he turned Informer against the Game with whom he lost it, who thought proper to refund. It remains a Query, whether any Information would have been lodged, had not Fortune frown'd upon him?

Those who know any thing of our Trade, have always allowed That to Portugal to be very considerable, as it will appear by the following Calculation of Ships of different Nations, that entered the Port of Lisbon last Year, viz: Of Great-Britain, besides Men of War, and 18 Packet Boats, 319. Of Holland 72. Of France 71. Danes 7. Swedes 1. Maltese 1. Portuguese, besides what came from the Brazils, 359.

On the 9th Instant, one Stephens, a Shoe-Maker, at Newington in Kent, (a Person noted for Avarice) having occasion to cut down some Hay from a Stack that he had, would not go about it in the manner that is usual, as fearing the Wet would do it Damage, but must needs cut it round at the bottom; and undermining it too far, he formed a Grave for himself, for the overbearing Stack fell upon him, and there being no Assistance near, he was smother'd: Thus in the midst of all his Cares for this Life, and thoughtless of Death, he met his Fate.

Last Week Henry Gardiner was committed to Newgate for stabbing a Woman in the Side with a Knife, at the Coach and Horses Ale-house in Drury Lane.

The Earl of Anglesea is elected Lord High Steward of the University of Cambridge in the room of the late Duke of Manchester deceased. ———— Mr. Head the Earl of Berkley's Chaplain, succeeds Dr. Burton as Prebend of Bristol, and the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph was on Thursday the 15th Instant installed a Prebendary of Westminster.

A LIST of the Vessels which have been taken by Pirates on the Coast of South Carolina, or bound to or from that Place, from the Year 1717 to 1721.

TH 2. Tanager, 300 tons, Capt. Samuel Scotcham, from Jamaica to London, taken in the Windward Passage, plundered and put into Carolina, by a Pirate Ship of 30 Guns and 250 Men, commanded by one Bellamy. ———— The Dove-Loop, Capt. John Stoughton, from Carolina to Jamaica, taken near Jamaica, and burnt, by a French Pirate Sloop of 10 Guns and 80 Men, one Marcell, Captain. ———— Mary Sloop, 70 tons, Capt. Jos. Palmer, from Barbadoes to Carolina; taken off the Bar of Carolina, and burnt: and the Dolphin, 80 tons, Capt. John Porter, bound from New-England to Carolina, taken off the Bar of Carolina, and plundered; both by a Pirate Sloop of 10 Guns and 80 Men, called the Royal James, alias, the Revenge, commanded by one Bonnet. ———— Providence Sloop, 40 tons, Capt. Neale Walker, bound from Providence to Carolina, taken off the Bar of Carolina, and plundered, by the same Pirate Sloop as the two former. ———— Amity Sloop, 80 tons, Capt. Tho. Palmer, bound from Dartmouth to Carolina, taken in the Latitude of 32 Deg. 45 Min. and plundered; by a French Pirate Ship of 30 Guns and 250 Men, one Lebeus, Commander. ———— Crowley, 180 tons, Capt. Rob. Clarke, bound from Carolina to London, taken off the Bar of Carolina and plundered. Ruby, 140 tons, Capt. Isaac Craig, bound from Carolina to London, taken off the Bar of Carolina, and plundered. John and Thomas, 240 tons, Capt. Napper Reeves, bound from London to Carolina, taken off the Bar of Carolina, and plundered. The Attache, 140 tons, Capt. Tho. Dodsford, bound from London to Carolina, taken off the Bar of Carolina, and plundered. Neptune, 110 tons, Capt. Tho. Mason, bound from New-England to Carolina, taken off the Bar of Carolina, and plundered. Thomas Sloop, 30 tons, Capt. Thomas Smith, bound from South Carolina to North Carolina, taken off the Bar of Carolina, and plundered. ———— Warner, 30 tons, Capt. John Bedford, bound from Guinea to Carolina, taken off the Bar of Carolina, and plundered. These seven taken by three Pirate Vessels, one a Ship of 40 Guns, called the Queen Anne's Revenge, 250 Men, and two Sloops, one of 20 Guns and 90 Men, another of 10 Guns and 50 Men, all under the Command of one Thatch, commonly called Black-Beard, who rode at Anchor with their black-Flags flying from Days, in sight of Charles Town, having all their Prisoners in Possession. The Pirates had the Intestines to find almost in the Governor's, and

demanded a Crew of Medicines, which was accordingly sent them; they having shewn, on refusal, to burn all their Prizes, and murder the Men.—The Sea-Flower, 50 tons, Capt. Isaac Gill, bound from Barbadoes to Carolina, taken off the Bar of Carolina, and plundered. —Fountain, 110 tons, Capt. William Cook, bound from Antigua to Carolina, taken off the Bar of Carolina, and plundered. —Dorothy, 90 tons, Capt. William Thompson, bound from Guinea to Carolina, taken off the Bar of Carolina, and plundered. —Neposus, 150 tons, Capt. John King, bound from Carolina to London, taken off the Bar of Carolina, carried off and afterwards sunk. —Emperor, 180 tons, Capt. Arnold Bowyer, bound from Carolina to London, taken off the Bar of Carolina, and plundered. —William and Andrew, 70 tons, Capt. William Adams, bound from Caraco to Carolina, taken off the Bar of Carolina, carried off, all six by a Pirate Brigantine of 15 Guns and 120 Men, commanded by one Vane. —Ludlow, 170 tons, Capt. Arthur Lane, bound from Carolina to London, taken on the Banks of Newfoundland, and plundered. —Glasgow, 140 tons, Capt. Delapp, bound from Glasgow to Jamaica, taken in the Latitude of Bermuda, plundered and put into Carolina; these Three by a Pirate Ship of 35 Guns and 300 Men, commanded by a Frenchman named Louis Lebert. —Neposus, 150 tons, Capt. John Mathers, bound from Carolina to Jamaica, taken off the crooked Islands, and plundered, by a Pirate Sloop of 10 Guns and 90 Men, commanded by one Burgess. —Eagle, 150 tons, Capt. Robert Staples, bound from London to Virginia, taken off the Capes of Virginia; retaken and brought into Carolina, by a Pirate Sloop of 9 Guns and 70 Men, one Woolley, Commander. —Mediterranean, 100 tons, Capt. Arthur Lane, bound from Guinea to Carolina, taken on the Coast of Guinea, and carried off. —The Carteret, Capt. The Lynche, bound from Guinea to Carolina, taken on the Coast of Guinea, and burnt; these two by three Pirate Ships, one of 20, one of 16, and the other of 30 Guns, all under the Command of one England. —The Sarah, 170 tons, Capt. Benjamin Austin, bound from London to Carolina, taken off the Bar of Carolina, and carried off; by a Spanish Pirate Sloop of 8 Guns and 70 Men. —Mistress, 140 tons, Capt. John Smyer, bound from Madeira to Carolina, taken off the Bar of Carolina, and plundered. —Atlantis, 170 tons, Capt. Rumsey, bound from New England to Carolina, taken off the Bar of Carolina, and plundered. —Sea-Flower, 50 tons, Capt. Jeremiah Brown, bound from Rhode Island to Carolina, taken off the Bar of Carolina, and carried off; these Three by a Pirate Ship of 30 Guns and 200 Men, commanded by one Moody. —The Mermaid Sloop, 60 tons, Capt. John Rump, bound from Barbadoes to Carolina, taken among the Leeward Islands, and carried off by a Spanish Pirate. —Adventure Sloop, 50 tons, Capt. John Donnell, bound from Carolina to Jamaica, taken off Jamaica, and carried off by a Spanish Pirate. —Fortune Sloop, 60 tons, Capt. Thomas Read, bound from Pennsylvania to Barbadoes, taken off the Capes of Pennsylvania, retaken and brought to Carolina. —Francis Sloop, 70 tons, Capt. Peter Mans, bound to Antigua, taken off the Capes of Pennsylvania, retaken and brought to Carolina; by a Pirate Sloop of 20 Guns and 70 Men, commanded by one Boone, afterwards taken and brought into Carolina. —Andrew and William Sloop, Capt. Jos. Sollar, bound from Carolina to Newfoundland, and plundered by a Pirate Ship of 36 Guns and 150 Men, commanded by one Roberts. —Belfast, 150 tons, Capt. Macpherson, bound from Carolina to London, taken at Newfoundland, and plundered by a French Pirate Ship of 20 Guns. —Morning Star, Brigantine, Capt. Poole, bound for Guinea and Carolina, taken in the Leeward Islands, and carried off by a Pirate of 40 Guns, commanded by one Roberts.

N. B. The Damage which the Provinces of South Carolina sustain'd by these Depredations of the Pirates, oblig'd that Government in the Year 1718, to fit at their own Cost and Charge a Sloop under the Command of Capt. William Rhett of that Province, who took and brought into Carolina a Pirate Ship call'd the Royal James alias the Revenge of 10 Guns and 70 Men, commanded by one Bennett, and after an obstinate Resistance of 7 Hours, and at the same Time retok a Pef-fels, who had been taken by the said Pirates. Robert Johnson Esq. late Governor of Carolina, soon after, with a Ship and a Sloop under his Command took and brought into Carolina, a Pirate Ship of 60 Guns and 20 Men, commanded by one Richard Worley, and call'd the New York Revenge, and also took a Ship call'd the Eagle, which had been before taken by the said Pirates near the Capes of Virginia. Of which Pirates about 40 were executed in Carolina.

We hear that the further Time for the Trustees to determine Claims on the late Obsolete Estates, by the Bill depending, is to the 15th of March, 1722.

Mr. James Page was acquitted of the Charge brought against him by Sir John Cope Bart. by Four Voices only.

We hear that the Society of ancient Basons will meet at Christ Church in Newgate Street, on Thursday the 18th of March, being St. David's Day, where there will be a Sermon preach'd in the British Language, by the Reverend Mr. Miles Williams, M. A. F. R. S.

The last Letters from New England, being Advice, that a large Schooner, loaded out of the Store Ships at Annapolis, with Supplies for Annapolis Royal, and with his Majesty's Present to the Indians, was cast away in her Passage to Annapolis after-mentioned, whereby all the Goods were lost, but most of the Men saved.

Capt. Cornwall, lately arriv'd in the Royal African Packet Boat from Cubenda on the South Coast of Africa, which place he left in November last, brings Advice, that Capt. Herford had built a large and strong Fort there for the Service of the said Company: That he had dispatch'd away the Prince George with a good Number of Slaves for Virginia: That he had hoisted up the Company's Flag in several other Places to the Southward, enlarged their Trade on that Coast; also that the Portuguese and Natives of Cubenda were at War, and gave no Quarter to each other.

On Tuesday last, the Sale of Paintings belonging to His Grace the Duke of Portland was finished, the whole amounting to a considerable value. Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough bought the best and the greatest part of them.

In this Age of Degeneracy and Corruption, the most abandoned Villain comes to be a Wonder, and no longer terrifies; and the vilest Rascal is now as familiar to us as a Domestic Animal: But in order to prevent the Continuance of such a Disposition in People, we shall present them with some Memoirs of a certain worthy Member, who has lately made himself too notorious without any further Description here. He once in the Mirror of Wit and Knighthood or Fifteen Hundred Pound: He laid a Wager of Five Pounds with a Young Fellow just come to a good Estate, that the Trees at Barn Elms, were all cut down; away they went to decide it, taking one of the Irish Pack along with them. Well, the Trees were all standing, and the Loser swearing the Five Pounds should be spent, they repaired to the Tavern, and by the help of a few Bottles, and Box and Dice, the Young Fellow was strip in a few hours of Seven Hundred Pounds. A Woman being lately apprehended in Change- Alley, offering to Sale an East-India Bond taken out of one of the Mills, this Son of Iniquity procured one to be Bail for her, but of this last Article 'tis thought we may hear more at the Old Bailey.

On Saturday next, the 17th Instant, will begin to be paid at the Horse Guards White-Hall, Six Months Half Pay due to the Reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land Forces, and Mariners, to the 24th of December last.

On Tuesday last, a Pick-Pocket being taken in St. James's Park, was hunted by the Mob a long time there, at length taking him to Pall-mall, they pursued him with Stones and Brick-bats, and driving him into St. James's Square, used him there with such violence, that in a little time he fell to the Ground and died.

A few days ago, a Man was discovered in Lincoln Inn Square begging Alms, and in a Beggars Habit, by a Benchet of that Inn, who saw through his Disguise, and knew him to be worth two Hundred a Year, but since that time he has disappeared.

On the 15th Instant came on before the Lord Chief Justice Pratt, the Trial of Edward Minshall Esq. Member of the present House of Commons, for Bribery in Sussex. He was indicted for Cheating and Deceiving Mr. Keate, Goldsmith, of Bank Bills for Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds. The Jury after a short stay, found him Guilty, but the Gentleman very prudently slip out of Court, (to attend the great Affairs of the Nation in his Publick Capacity. There was in Mr. Minshall's Letter-Case, left at Mr. Keate's Shop, when he carried off the Bill, a Sword Blade Rust, that had been picked out of a Gentleman's Pocket.

Sir George Browne, a Roman Catholic Baronet, is married to the Sister of Sir George Throld, a Maiden Lady, near sixty, of about 15000*l.* Fortune.

Benjamin Child the reputed Highway-man, who stands charg'd with robbing the British Mail, and was brought up from Salisbury to Newgate, did on Saturday last, about 7 at Night, attempt to escape out of the Prison in the said Gosh; who having first fired off his toms, (in which Operation he owes he had spent about three Days) and having afterwards dress'd himself in a Woman's Apparel, painted his Eyebrows, and otherwise disguised his Face, was upon his Ringing the Bell, let out, but happening to exceed in his Compliments and Courtship to the Turnkey, he was discover'd, and his Journey stopp'd for that time, and 'tis believ'd, for ever after.

Some of the Farthest Adventurers in the York-Buildings Lottery, being indulg'd by the Company with the Liberty of choosing their Lids, have given in the Name of the young French King for their Nominees, for the Annuities they are entitled to.

On the 15th Instant, was had a new Kind of Entertainment at the Opera House, call'd a Riddle it was opened with



For Care and Prevention of Blindness

[illegible]

N. B. "Is addressible the many Fortable Blind, in the World, have been through the Male Profile of Providence, even such as a late Officer-Woman of the Academy of Mathematics, but now a Doubtfully, the Impeding for them Cures of the Blind, and hath for Vouchers in Per to admit her Empathures. For Truth for the Mind and Eye in MIST's Journal, and beware.

151 *An infallible Remedy for broken-winded Horses.*

This book has been published and sold many years before any Compendium in other Form appeared, and highly commended from one Friend to another, the vast Quantities that have been sold do all too testify the Truth of its efficacy and Virtue, which most perfectly cures almost every Thing, provided it have been inhaled, to a Wonder in a small Time, without Confinement, by encouraging and opening the Globules of the Lungs dried up, and all Passages obstructed by Mucous dropping thereon, occasioned by hard Riding, Cold, &c. It cures presently a sore Throat, swelling of the Face, Viper, and Strangury, as well as ever, than only a little could be cured immediately, as also all Coughs, Colds, Whooping, &c. being also useful in preventing many other Disorders, by maintaining a good Breath. Sold at Mr. Lockman's Toyshop at the Griffin, the Corner of Bucklersbury in the Strand, at 6 d. the Quarter Bush with Directions.

This is to give Notice,

That the only True and Original Royal Chymical
Washballs, for the Herpes and Pains, are removed from Mr. Lamson's
the Glomer, to prevent the Publisher's being imposed on by Counterfeits;
and are now sold only at Mr. Allcock's Toy Shop, at the Blue-coat Bay
opposite the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill; and at John Gillet's, Milliner, next
St. Andrew's Church, by the Temple in Fleet Street; They have shown these
twenty Years been largely employed and highly commended by all that
use them, for making the Skin so healthy and so beautiful, as not to
be pestered by either Warts, Pimples, Corns, &c. They being indeed
real Beautifiers of the Skin, by making it so tender, as to prevent
Rings, Worms, Moxes, Scabs, Scum, &c. from coming to the Skin of the
Forehead, and keeping it free of a filthy and disagreeable Humour. They also
alter and or rough Sides, are extremely good for the Head, they are
only give a most exquisite Scent to the Face, but to prevent the Head
and Nerve to be present catching Cold. They are of a greenish and pleasant
Scent, without the least Ointment of Mercury, All over by Mr. Allcock,
and Mr. Gillet, at above price i. s. each, and no where else to be had,
by Retail, through several of Chemists, which are not only better
but may also prove disagreeable.

[illegible]

THE best Water in the World, is called by those who have experienced it to be so, for the Bath, as any bathing Machine, is both here taken liberally for the Rheumatism, is good for the Spine, or any other Weakness, or Paralysis, it has produced several Cures having taken little rest at home all other Means being tried. Sold by Mr. Goodwin, in the Church in Whitechapel, near the Stationers' Company, at the Red and Green, against Mr. Coleman's Church-yard, near Abchurch Lane, in the Strand; Mr. Gurney, of the Red Bull; Mr. Cook, Cannon-hill; Mr. East, in the South Entrance of the Royal Exchange; Mr. Cresswell, Northumberland Lane; and by the Purser, who carries it, at the Sign of the Cross, next to the King and Queen's Arms, at London Wall Head. It has no Smell, Price 1 s. 6 d. each Bottle, with printed Directions how to use it.

The Chemical Ligament for the Hair

WHICH gradually changes red, yellow, or black.

THE most confirmed Leprosy, and all leprosy and
the hideous breakings out in the skin, whether such as, whether
of the whole body, or in particular Parts, and especially cured by a
comparable Balm, which, when all the other Medicines and Treat-
ments, and even Physicians tried in vain, perfectly cures the most obstinate and violent
Leprosy, thought of many Years standing, in so long a time, and
proving this to be a few Days when all other Medicines return vain, in
many Months, and that with the greatest safety, in the most dangerous
and confirmed, to have been happily cured by this Balm, and without
any tediousness, and other slight Particulars of the cure, may be made
known to an infinite number of Travellers, and for the very
most grievous Leprosy, may certainly be deplored, and certainly
as the Patients themselves, in these Days time, and certainly
be had only at Mr. Milne's, a Traveller, and certainly
Two-hill in Fleet Street, at St. A. P. C. and the Bank

Vivifying Drops for BARRENNESS.

and including in them, which comprise the chief features of the
the highest East of all the Pacific Coast, and the
the highest the Narrows, between Juarez, Wash., and
and certain Canyons as few in the State, and several
human system. It is especially so in the case of the
the Pacific, dropping the island, and dropping the
in a great number of the East of the Pacific, and
They growly throughout and throughout the State, and
position, Conception, and under both these positions
or Florida have experienced. Are now the only
Shop, at the East and Coast again, in the State
near Aranda from field. For 100 the Pacific, with

A Discourse of the Nature, Uses, and

11 Cure of Mentalty in Man, and Yewers to Women, showing the best
how to cure themselves and others of their prevailing and dangerous Disor-
ders, with Safety, Ease, and Expedition. (London, 1711.) 8vo. 10s. 6d. The
of all the Diseases of the Head, Brain, and Nerves, especially of the
Palsy, Apoplexy, Letargy, Epilepsy, Coma, Convulsions, Trunk, Tremor,
Infirmities, and other Disorders, with Directions for their Cure, and
how to cure, and many other dangerous nervous Disorders, and how to
well to cure, and consequently many Lives saved by the Use of this
English printed, without the least Failure. In a Poem, and only by
the Author's Assent, at the Two Blue Posts in Haymarket, in the City
of London. Price bound 2s. 6d. 1711.

Concerning the Venereal Disease

Eleaquinum contra Gonorrhoeam, or an E
ry that has after being repeated. Tryin, from Gonorrhoea
ful against a Clap or the Venereal Dissemper, tis a Medicine that is
easy and safe; and cures the Patient without causing him to Trill
to any Person. It is prepared by the Hands of a Graduate Physician
may be had at an Apothecary's Shop, the Carrier of Eastern Goods
and the Tea Shop, each Box, on being given, costs more than the
first Cost.

An unparalleled ELIXIR for Worms in Children.

and crown Purities, which immediately kills all manner of Worms, is the Rhenish Gum, or any other Part of the Body, efficacy destroying their very Nerve, and thereby, and effectually supplying them with all manner of Moisture, is highly to be used for the Purities from all Kinds of their great Vicious, which cause so many deplorable Illnesses. It also strengthens the Stomach and Bowels, cures all Appetites, procures a good Digestion, corrects all Corruptions, and restores perfect Health and Strength to weakly or Sickly Persons, whether they are troubled with Worms, or not; but for the Cure of Worms, whether in Men, Women, or Children, and something of all Diseases occasioned by them, nothing is more so common with it, than that it has been used by it since it is infancy, after all other Means have been used in vain, and also in it Menstrue & Milk, curable, and agreeable, than one would think should be. It is to be had only by the Author's Appearances, at the Gentlewoman at the Two Nines, in the Bishop's-yard in the Minster, at 2s. 6d. the Box, with Directions.

The famous Golden ESSENCE for the Hair of

the Head and Forebrain, being the soft shining Portent in Women, and the glowing Prefaces of Hair in the World, as the ends that of Portents to contain in Bunce, Sashings, and Curl, as long signs of mind, and curvily keeps its hair from changing Color, under the Skin of the Head of Ladies and others from imperishable life and health, and luxuriously makes it to grow thick on Adulthood, even upon Pileus that are bald, by its stretching, it is eitherly changed and thick on a fair pale Color, and by its delicate fragrance attracts all the animal Faculties to a stimulus, it also produces Healthfulness excellently, and is a powerfully obtained by the great Quality of each Sex. To be had only in Mr. Griffin's Top-Grip, on the Neck and Crown against the Chinese Church-pool in the Strand, near Annulet Street, No. 1. Price 1 s. 6 d. in Bottle, with Directions.

Help for RUPTURES.

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